

# WEEKLY COURIER.

C. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER, - - - INDIANA.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

### Personal and Literary.

—The last connected sentence uttered by Agassiz was "C'est la fin"—It is the end.

—Colonel Withers, the new Virginia Senator, is the father of eleven children, and an unlimited number of grandchildren.

—Mrs. John C. Fremont writes to a gentleman in Philadelphia that the report declaring her husband to be afflicted with a cancer is entirely false, and that the General's health is excellent.

—Miss Bradton, the celebrated novelist, intends coming to America the coming season. She has opened negotiations with the Boston Lyceum Bureau for a series of readings from her works.

—The prettiest new face, some say the prettiest woman, in Washington this year, is the wife of the new Arkansas Senator, Dorsay. She is a Spanish-looking beauty, with very long black lashes, dark eyes, and rather small, tidy figure.

—The Hon. John R. Lynch, colored, is the youngest man in the United States House of Representatives. He was a slave, without education, at Natchez, Miss., until the Union army entered that town. He is but twenty-six years old.

—Mrs. Dahlgren, widow of the Admiral, has translated the *Marquis de Chambrun's* late book on "The Executive Power in the United States" into English, and it will shortly appear, with an introduction by the Hon. Caleb Cushing.

—Governor Taylor, of Wisconsin, was born in Connecticut, left a poor orphan in infancy, went to New York at an early age, and thence to Ohio, where he engaged in farming and teaching. He settled in Wisconsin in 1848, and has filled various public offices.

—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, though seventy-eight, is mentally as vigorous as ever. In a recent case at Raleigh, North Carolina, he spoke two hours without notes, in reference to the legality of certain bonds issued by the authorities of that State. His eye-sight having failed, the authorities to which he referred were read by his secretary.

—General McClellan has been receiving from notable people in Paris the greatest courtesy. He was present in the French Assembly during the trial of Bazaine, and was treated with high consideration. The two Orleans princes who were on his staff during his command of the army have lionized him in the largest possible way in Paris.

—Charles Astor Bristed, better known to the public as "Carl Benson," his literary sobriquet, died at Washington, Jan. 14, aged 53 years. His writings were mainly contributed to newspapers and magazines, though he published several books, the most notable being "Five Years in an English University." Mr. Bristed was a grandson of John Jacob Astor.

### School and Church.

—Rev. M. B. Smith of the Dutch Reformed Church in New Jersey, has connected himself with Bishop Cummins's Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church.

—J. E. Townsend of Milford, Clermont county, Ohio, who died recently, made a bequest in his will of \$10,000 to establish a professorship in the Female College at Hillsboro, Mich.

—The Michigan University is happy in affording shelter and instruction to ninety-one young lady students. Law occupies seven, medicine thirty-six and the department of arts forty-eight.

—Dr. Pusey affirms that while the formularies of the Church of England do not justify any parish priest in requiring private confession as a condition of receiving the holy communion, yet all who claim the privilege of private confession are entitled to it.

—In matters of creed, the little Church of eight native Christians in Yeddo bears the palm of simplicity. Knowing nothing of the causes of difference among Christians in foreign lands, they accept all the points of agreement, acknowledge Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, profess their faith in Him, promise to live lives of pure morals, and be diligent in prayer and the study of the Scriptures.

—Dr. Cumming, the celebrated prophetic preacher of London, recently lectured in his own church on the subject, "Do missions pay?" He contended that experience had proved that women were more valuable as missionaries than men, giving numerous instances; and as a proof that missions were profitable, even as a commercial speculation, he showed that the introduction of the Bible into heathen lands had immediately opened the road to civilization and trade.

—A few years ago a special fund was collected in this country for the erection of a Bible-house in Constantinople. This building is now finished, and in use. It is of light yellowish stone, is eighty feet long by seventy-one deep, fire-proof, and cost about seventy thousand dollars. It is located upon an elevated site, and from the upper stories there is a fine view of the great city, the Golden Horn, and the beautiful Bosphorus. It is a conspicuous object amidst the surrounding Turkish houses and shops. On the ground-floor is a commodious bookstore, where may be found, in all the many languages of Turkey, Bibles, school-books, and religious books and papers. The other stories are occupied by the American and the British and Foreign Bible societies. There are rooms for the use of missionaries engaged in the publication work, and also rooms for religious meetings.

### Science and Industry.

—California has about 8,000,000 head of sheep. The wool crop in two shearings, at the average of ten pounds per head, would amount to 80,000,000 pounds, or \$15,000,000 more than the total product of the United States in 1871.

—According to advices from Panama, extensive coal-fields have been found in the middle of the Isthmus, between Panama and Aspinwall, and in communication with the Atlantic by Rio Indio.

—Dr. Lynch, in the *Sanitarian*, prefers asphalt or concrete pavements to wooden ones entirely on sanitary grounds. He

also recommends the prohibition of the use of well or spring water in cities as a means of preventing the spread of typhoid fever.

—Alabama has now three cotton factories; the largest is at Tallahassee, which runs 18,000 spindles; and there are two others at Prattville. Georgia has 34; the largest is the Eagle and Phenix, of 18,000 looms. Georgia manufactures only the coarser kinds of cotton goods.

—A discovery of some economic importance has just been made in Newfoundland in the shape of a hone-stone, which, in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for sharpening the fine-edged tools, and is of unlimited extent.

—A company of British capitalists have recently invested \$100,000 in water power at Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of manufacturing cotton. A fine cotton mill is on the property, and it has been proved that the cotton can be spun there considerably cheaper than in Old or New England.

—A decoction of Osage orange wood is said to yield a beautiful and very permanent yellow dye, and this decoction, carefully evaporated, forms a bright yellow extract called aurantine, which may be used in imparting its color to fabrics. The wood of the Osage orange is also rich in tannin, and experiments made in Texas show that hides are tanned quicker with this wood than with oak bark. The seed yields a bland oil which may be substituted in many cases for olive oil.

—Prof. Leone Levi stated some facts of current interest in a recent address delivered in London. The average wages of coal-miners have advanced, he said, 62 per cent, since 1871, but the profits of British coal owners show an increase of nearly 500 per cent. He also stated that, while the dearthness of the coal added \$8 to \$15 per ton to the cost of iron, and checked the foreign demand for that metal, it did not so seriously affect some manufacturers. If coal, for instance, doubled in price, it would cause only a rise of one-half per cent, in the cost of worsted. About 75 per cent, of the coal raised in Great Britain is consumed there in manufactures, 15 per cent, is used for domestic purposes, and the remaining 10 per cent, is exported.

### Haps and Mishaps.

—A little child of Daniel O'Heern was burned to death at Farmer City, Ill., the other day, by falling on a stove.

—V. P. Armstrong, Jr., son of a prominent merchant of Louisville, was brought home a few days ago in a very critical condition, from a blow on the head from a baseball club in the hands of a school-mate, at Forest Home Academy. The two boys were quarreling at the time.

—At a concert in Buffalo a small boy tumbled off his seat. This was interpreted "fire!" and the audience made a frantic rush for the doors and windows. Women and children were trampled under foot, and many leaped from the windows, a distance of fourteen feet. After a general alarm of fire had been sounded a committee was appointed to go and wake the boy up.

—Mr. Applebee, an old and respected merchant at Plainville, Athens county, Ohio, was murdered a few nights since. He was called to go from his house to his store about 9 o'clock, by strangers. An hour later his wife sent a messenger, who found him hanging dead in the store, bearing marks of extreme violence.

—Dr. Brown, of Kearney Junction, a few nights ago started to call on a sick man near Overton, Neb., on foot. He fell through a bridge, and was so badly injured that he was unable to extricate himself from the water. He lay there for two nights and two days, and when found was frozen fast and nearly dead.

—A sad accident recently occurred near Jake's Prairie, in Maries county, Mo. Dr. Edwin Bowles and his wife were returning home from church during a violent wind storm, and when within a quarter of a mile of their residence, a tree was blown down, striking Mrs. Bowles and the horse she was riding. Both horse and rider were crushed to the ground. Mrs. Bowles was extricated from beneath the fallen tree as quickly as possible, but she had sustained such injuries that she expired in a few minutes.

—In Roman county, Kentucky, John Martin shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Preston M. Blair. It appears that Martin and Blair both belonged to a large gang of horse-thieves, operating in the Kentucky mountains. Blair was recently captured, charged with horse-stealing, but let out on bail. He was writing a book claiming to be an expose of the deeds of the gang, and implicating Martin. Martin got possession of the manuscript by taking it from under Blair's head while asleep, and meeting him on the day mentioned shot him twice.

—A terrible affair occurred recently at Jamestown, Boone county, Ind., the particulars of which are substantially as follows: A short time since a few young men of Jamestown organized a Young Men's Christian Association, and began holding meetings. Another body of young men organized a dancing club, and declared their intention of holding dances just as often as the Association held meetings. They carried out their programme up to Saturday night, Jan. 10, when a tragic event put a stop to it. A dance had been held at a house in town, and while returning home the Assistant Marshal of the town, named Briggs, and a young man named McLain, had a quarrel over some girl. The dispute finally culminated in a proposition to settle it by fighting a duel, which was consented to by all parties. It was arranged that they should stand back to back, advance three paces, turn, and fire once. They did so, and McLain fell, shot through the neck. It was in evidence in the preliminary examination that McLain had fired first, but he did not strike his adversary. It also said to have been stated in the trial that after McLain had fallen Briggs walked up to where he lay and deliberately shot him twice, both balls taking effect. The first ball passed clear through the neck, but the other two the physicians are unable to find. McLain's case was considered hopeless, and his death expected at any moment. Briggs was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and being unable to furnish it he was committed to jail.

### Foreign Gossip.

—Under the new military law of Russia, baptized Jews will no longer be exempt as heretofore. Hence another motive for conversion will be removed.

—In England they are applying the law against the adulteration of tea so rigorously, that the dealers have been driven to the necessity of having samples analyzed before purchasing, in order to avoid being caught with the adulterated article on their hands.

—The Prefect of Versailles recently declared that in the department of the Seine-et-Oise the mortality of infants is from 60 to 70 per cent. A large proportion of these children are habitually put out to nurse through the exigencies of fashion and the influence of habit among Parisian mothers.

—An elegant little steam yacht of 280 tons for the Khedive of Egypt was launched the other day at Hull in England. She is 152 feet long, and will draw only six feet of water, but will make about 16 knots an hour. The destination of the yacht is the Bosphorus, after which she is named. She will be stationed there for the Khedive's service during his visits on the Sultan.

—Most Frenchmen, when they commit suicide, like to do it in a way which will render them celebrated in the papers, such is the inherent vanity of their nature. A coachman living at Montmartre invited his friends to dinner recently, and on arriving there, instead of finding their host at the head of the table, ruddy and joyous, they discovered him dead, hanging on the bedpost. He had taken the precaution to provide bread, cheese, and wine for his guests.

—The Dairy Reform Company of London has appointed a board of examiners, under whose direction a medical and veterinary examination of the employees and stock on each farm is to be made each week. These reports are to be posted on bulletins at the company's city office, where they may be inspected by customers and the public. This measure is a result of the recent typhoid epidemic in London, and designed to secure the public confidence.

—The executors of the late Charles Dickens, with the sanction of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, have just erected to his memory in Rochester Cathedral a handsome brass tablet on the wall of the southwest transept, under the monument to Richard Watts, a local benefactor. The tablet records the dates of the birth and death of the deceased, that he is buried in Westminster Abbey, and that the tablet is erected "to connect his memory with the scenes in which his earliest and latest years were passed, and with the associations of Rochester Cathedral and its neighborhood, which extend over all his life."

—The Ashantee war is bringing to notice some of the queer practices of the natives. The King of Ashantee, desiring one of his generals to return with his troops, sent by a messenger an "emblem of recall," consisting of a circle of beads. The order was disregarded, and one more potent was sent by the same king. His form was that of a small shield made of fibers of palm, and its significance was well understood by its recipient. In accordance with native usage, when a general will not return from war in accord with the message of beads, the king takes this miniature shield and solemnly swears upon it that he will kill himself if his order is again disobeyed. The troops were filled with superstitious horror when the symbol was received, and the general no longer disobeyed the order to retreat.

—There are rumors," writes the London correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, "that Dr. Kenealy will indemnify himself and pocket a huge fee by writing a book with some such title as 'The Secret History of the Tichborne Case,' and that in it we shall have full confirmation of one or the other of the whispers that, though this be Arthur Orton, he is the natural son of the elder Tichborne—or of Lady Tichborne by some lover, who deposited him in babyhood with the Ortons—and that, having always known this the fellow had studied up the family, and when the legitimate Roger perished, had undertaken, on the strength of some resemblance between him and the Tichbornes, to step into the youth's shoes. This may seem wild to you, but here we are ready to believe anything about the Tichborne case, and the above legend accords but too well with the moral repute of the Tichbornes."

### Odds and Ends.

—Ninety-five pairs of twins and one collection of triplets were added to the population of Chicago last year.

—Samuel A. Adams was recently granted a divorce by a Vermont court on account of the "intolerable severity of Sarah, his wife."

—Talk about economy in office. There is an officer in Massachusetts who proudly shows a lead-pencil which he has used for nine years, and yet it is little more than half gone now.

—A New Hampshire farmer's wife fell into a well, and it was four days before he missed her and made search. He said he thought the house unusually quiet, but didn't know what made it so.

—At Shelbyville, Indiana, a committee of ladies recently visited all liquor saloons, and other places where liquors are sold, and held prayer-meetings, imploring the dealers to give up their traffic. At one or two places they were treated rudely, but were generally courteously received.

—Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" finds a counterpart in Middleford, Del. With the best water-power in the State, it used to contain flourishing mills, and ship flour and corn meal to Europe. The machinery has long been idle, and thirty houses have for years been given over to bats and owls.

—A never-yielding problem to a newly-married man is how to carry groceries so that the people will not suspect that he is just married. One man looks so sheepish that the fact is publicly advertised, while another, in trying to avoid this extreme, becomes so preternaturally solemn that he is betrayed at once.

—At the last session of the Mayville (Ky.) District Conference of the M. E. Church, a resolution was adopted to the effect "that the use of tobacco, except for medical purposes, is unclean, impolite, physically injurious, and at least very improper in Christians and Christian ministers, if not positively sinful."

—In a Detroit police court recently, when a man was about to be tried for assault and battery, he brought forward his boy, ten years old, as a witness. The Justice asked the lad if he knew the nature of an oath, and the boy said his father had explained it. "What did he say?" asked the Justice. "He said," replied the boy, "that if I didn't swear the other fellow struck first, he'd tan the whole hide off my back." He wasn't used on the stand.

## Texas and Louisiana—Why the Difference?

When a controversy arose a year since between Kellogg and McEnery as to which was elected Governor of Louisiana, Gen. Grant found no difficulty to prevent his interference with Federal bayonets in behalf of Kellogg. He invoked the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments, and acting upon the written opinion of George H. Williams, he ordered Col. Emory to keep McEnery out of the State House and protect Kellogg there.

The recent controversy in Texas between Coke and Davis, in respect to which is the legal Governor of the State, is, in all matters which affect the Federal authority and the right and duty of the President to interfere, similar to the contest in Louisiana. So far as there is any essential difference between them the reasons for Federal intervention are far more plausible in the case of Texas than in that of Louisiana; for the claim of Davis to hold on to the Governorship till April next really involves some nice questions which spring directly out of the act of Congress restoring Texas to the Union, and out of the new Constitution she brought with her.

On the other hand, when the conflict between Kellogg and McEnery began Louisiana had been fully restored to the Union more than six years, and the points in issue arose wholly under the election laws of the State. Indeed, the real question in controversy was whether Kellogg, whom McEnery had beaten fairly by about ten thousand majority, should be counted in by frauds that would have amazed William M. Tweed and made the wooden Indian on Tammany Hall hang his head for shame, and be then forced into office under color of Durell's usurping decree, and subsequently kept there by the guns of the army—and all done in pursuance of the order of President Grant, which purported to be based upon the opinions of Attorney-General Williams.

Always ready to interfere and go all lengths for the Kellogg Government, why does Grant now hesitate to interpose in behalf of Davis? Both of these so-called Governors are Republicans, while Coke, who claims the chair of Davis, is as firm a Democrat as McEnery, who claims the seat of Kellogg. Why does Williams, who one year ago, by order of the President, dashed off telegrams to New Orleans approving the illegal decree of the vengeful Durell, and sanctioning the employment of the troops by Marshal Packard to aid in enforcing it—why does he now telegraph to Austin and inform Davis that his claim is doubtful one, and therefore the President must deny his application for troops to sustain it?

The obvious answer to this question is full of instruction; and it is two-fold. In the first place, James F. Casey, who is the brother-in-law of Grant, was appointed by him Collector of New Orleans soon after his own inauguration; and from that day to this, though Casey is a shallow fellow for so big a rascal, he has exerted great influence over the State Government of Louisiana, and has borne full sway in its councils ever since the supple Kellogg crawled into the seat of the pugnacious Warmoth. A brother-in-law being in the case, of course Grant embraced the earliest plausible pretext to overthrow the rightful Government of Louisiana in the interest of that brother-in-law. But Davis has no Casey at his elbow, and therefore Judges, Marshals, Colonels are not ordered to come to his aid.

However, if the next House of Representatives is composed of such political elements as we think it will be, Grant will then wish that Casey had been at the bottom of the sea ere the day dawned when he persuaded him to interfere in the contest between two rival claimants to the Governorship of Louisiana, and by force set aside its statutes, its Constitution, and its duly elected State officers. And here we touch the very core of the reason of Grant's hesitancy in the Texas case. He well knows that if any act could have been proven against Andrew Johnson one-tenth as flagrant as the outrages he has perpetrated against the legally chosen authorities in Louisiana, Johnson would certainly have been convicted on his impeachment trial, and perhaps handed over to the criminal courts for still further punishments.

To come right to the point, Grant and Williams have got frightened and have backed down in regard to Texas from the ground they assumed in respect to Louisiana. And it is well for them that they have. The country is in no mood of mind to stand fresh assaults of this sort upon the fundamental principles of government. It has seen the Constitution wrested quite too often to subserve the interests of hordes of plundering carpet-baggers, hundreds of whose leaders ought to have been in the penitentiary long ago. Nor does it soothe the feelings of the myriads of Republican abolitionists who labored early and late to obtain emancipation for the negroes to see these Southern adventurers and their abettors in the North overturning State Governments by force, seducing Judges by money, and thrusting their hands into public treasuries in all directions, under the hypocritical pretext that these things are essential to secure the rights of the enfranchised class.

Clear-sighted people have heard enough of these apologies for robberies which, in their aggregate magnitude, would have amazed Warren Hastings, while the thin gloss wherewith it is attempted to cover them would evoke the contempt of Dick Connelly. And therefore it is that Grant and Williams do not retreat one hour too soon for their own safety. Nay, more; it remains to be seen whether this withdrawal from Texas will be allowed to condone for their high crimes and misdemeanors in Louisiana.

Leaving the President and his Attorney-General to save themselves from impeachment by the next House if they can, we ask Senator Morton and Republican statesmen like him whether it is not high time that they backed out of this very bad business? And what says the great body of the Republican party? Does it imagine it can go through the next Presidential election with the Louisiana burden on its shoulders, and the superadded load of Credit-Mobilier bribes, Pacific Railway jobberies, salary-grab swindles, Shepherdism, Caseyism, Cookism, Cushingism, the purchase of seats in the Senate, the stuffing of ballot-boxes at the sword's point, and the general demoralization which its favorite office-holders have shed through all branches of the public service in every section of the country?

The coming Presidential election will be practically decided in the Congressional

campaign of next fall. The Republican party had better begin to prepare for the severest struggle it has yet gone through by clearing its decks for action. Let it throw its corrupt leaders overboard if it would ride out the storm of the coming autumn. —N. F. Sna.

## The President the Greatest Grabber.

The greatest and wickedest of all the salary grabbers is the President, who not only gave his official signature to the act, but actually "lobbied" for its passage. The act transferred from the public Treasury to his private pocket the sum of \$100,000. The refusal of Congress to repeal the salary-grab with respect to the greatest of all the salary grabbers is equivalent to a declaration not only that the compensation of Mr. Grant shall be \$50,000 a year (in addition to lawful "perquisites," amounting to \$50,000 more, according to Mr. Dawes; according to others, to \$75,000 more), but that future head servants of the republic shall enjoy the like kingly compensation. There are not a few Republicans with monarchial notions both in and out of Congress, who pretend to say that this royal compensation to a citizen President is not any too great. In arguing this proposition they assert, as if it were a fact, that the citizen who is called to the Presidential office, if he is paid only \$50,000 a year, must spend all that he receives in maintaining the proper dignity of the station. Such is very far from being the fact. The first President of the United States received no compensation at all; yet history does not teach us that the Presidential station, during Washington's incumbency, was lower than it has been during Grant's incumbency.

But it will be said that the conditions in Washington's time and in Grant's time were very different. Very well; the conditions in Grant's time and in Johnson's and Lincoln's and Buchanan's and Pierce's and Fillmore's time were not so very different. Mr. Johnson occupied the Presidential office for nearly four years, receiving a compensation of \$25,000 a year, out of which he saved \$75,000 during the term. Whether the dignity of the station was best maintained by Johnson or Grant may, perhaps, admit of a difference of opinion.

Mr. Lincoln occupied the Presidential office for over four years at a compensation of \$25,000 a year, out of which he saved \$10,000 a year. By comparison with the way in which the dignity of the station is maintained by Mr. Grant, it will hardly be contended that Mr. Lincoln did not properly maintain the dignity of the station.

Mr. Buchanan occupied the Presidential office for four years, at \$25,000 a year. Mr. Buchanan was a citizen of large wealth; whether he laid by any portion of his salary as President is not known, but a reasonable presumption would be that he did. The dignity of the station certainly did not suffer at his hands; he never appeared as a lobbyist for an increase of his pay.

Mr. Pierce occupied the Presidential office for four years at \$25,000 a year, and saved something over \$10,000 a year. Mr. Fillmore did the same. So did Mr. Polk. Who will dare to say that the dignity of the Presidential station was a lower grade of dignity under Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, or Lincoln, than it is under Mr. Ulysses Grant?

If during the first four years of his incumbency, Mr. Grant did not properly maintain the dignity of the Presidential station, it was not owing to any insufficiency in the amount of his official compensation, which in the aggregate amounted to nearly or quite \$100,000 a year. And if, out of the salary of \$25,000, Mr. Grant did not lay up anything, the fault was in him, and not in the amount of his pay. Mr. Grant has never been noted as a person who practices economy or knows much about economy. In every business that he ever engaged in he turned out a failure, except soldiering, and in that also he turned out a failure until circumstances external to himself turned the scale of popular eulogy in his favor. He is not, as President, worth \$25,000 a year to the country, nor the half nor the quarter of that sum. In truth, his services as a President would be dear at any price. The salary, even at \$25,000 a year, is greater than the country should pay to him or to any man in that station or any other.

We realize no possible need of public servants drawing kingly revenues from the people's pockets, and surrounding themselves with the airs and the extravagance of royalty. Why the compensation of the first executive officer should be any greater than the compensation of any other public servant of equal grade, probably no good reason founded in the theory of popular representative government can be given. If a good reason for it cannot be given, then evidently the Presidential salary should be cut down not only from \$25,000 a year to \$25,000, but from that sum to an equality of the pay of Chief-Justice, a functionary of equal rank, and in truth of higher dignity than the first magistrate. —Chicago Times.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Inter-Ocean* from Highland, Clayton county, Iowa, gives the particulars of an interesting wedding which occurred near there recently. When the guests had all assembled to witness a marriage ceremony, it was discovered that the Justice of the Peace, who was to officiate in making the twin one, resided in another (Fayette) county, and therefore could not legally solemnize the marriage. Thereupon the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by the guests, adjourned to a neighboring cornfield, which was in Fayette county, and there, amid the rustling stalks and the wondering cattle, the knot was tied. The wedding party then returned to the house and banqueted. This cornfield wedding was a fitting prelude to the future of the husband and wife, who, from such sowing, ought certainly to reap a goodly harvest of farmer lads and agricultural lasses.

To prevent a cow from sucking herself, a correspondent of *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Put a strap around her body just behind her fore legs with a ring on it; run a stick through the ring with a knob on the end, just so that it will not pull through the ring, and fasten the other end of the stick to the halter as close to the under lip of the cow as you can; let her wear the stick between her legs all times.

Mr. Conway writes from London that the utilization of Sunday for lectures on science has become a phenomenon of the season. On a single Sunday lately there were four scientific lectures given by very eminent men of science.